The total capital invested up to end of March 1951 Rs. 25,68,600 (Rs. 21,77,243), the additions during the being Rs. 3,91,400 (Rs. 4,00,728). The gross earnings ed for the year amounted Rs. 32,85,177 (Rs. 22,52,702) ng an average of 131·3 pies per vehicle mile (130·5). total expenditure incurred during the year was 32,57,610 inclusive of service tax, mileage cess, etc. 19,86,953). The net revenue realised for the year charging off depreciation, vehicle tax, road cess, etc., Rs. 27,567 (Rs. 2,65,749). The net return on the al invested was 0·9 per cent (16·3 per cent). The fall come is said to be due to the competition of private s with the Government buses. Traffic earnings have oved after joint responsibility was fixed on both the ors and conductors for non-issue of tickets.

The present buildings and premises are not adequate there is no protection to the garage and workshop. osals are under consideration for the purchase of the ent premises for the use of administrative offices, ge and time offices and for the construction of workshop, in the demarcated area in Sunkal Farm.

There were seven minor accidents and three major dents during 1950-51, resulting in two deaths.

Every endeavour should be made to maintain the ency of the services at the same level as when the s were new.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,
Secretary to Government,
Local Self-Government Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

es orders changing the existing Hours of Working of the District Treasuries in the State.

)—

overnment Order No. Fl. 2501-4—G.F. 28-51-5, dated the 27th July directing that the accounts of the Taluk Treasuries may be closed ie 25th of each month as in Part A States.

. Letter No. T. 20 (b)—T.M., dated the 9th August 1951, from the intant-General, Mysore, Bangalore, proposing to introduce the new dure of incorporating the transactions of the Taluk Treasuries in ccounts of the District Treasuries daily with a view to remedy some e defects in the existing system of compilation of Treasury accounts.

. Letter No. C. 10-1076—51-52, dated the 20th September 1951, the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding copies of letters ved from the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur, Mandya, Kolar Hassan explaining their views on the procedure referred to above.

. Correspondence ending with U. O Note No. 85—A—T.M., d 18th Oct ber 1951, from the Accountant-General, Mysore, suggest- among other measures, that the hours of work of the District suries may be changed to 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. as at Bangalore, so that cient time may be allowed to the District Treasuries to compile the unts of the District incorporating therein the transactions of the ral Taluk Treasuries in accordance with the instructions issued by Accountant-General.

ORDER No. FL. 5748-59—G.F. 194-51-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND DECEMBER 1951.

t is hereby directed that the hours of working of the trict Treasuries in the State will be from 11 A.M. to .M. on all working days from Monday to Friday and m 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. on Saturdays. This order will ie into effect immediately.

M. SHAMANNA,
Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

nctions the introduction of the Wage Earning Scheme n the Central Jail, Bangalore, for the benefit of the Labouring Prisoners.

AD—

Government Order No. P. 882-83—Pris. 2-42-9, dated the 4th August 2, ordering on the recommendations of the Prison Reforms Committee e issue of rules in the matter of pooling a certain percentage of labour rges earned by prisoners in Jails to a fund to help them to start life esh after their eventual release from jails.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 63—Pris., dated 22nd August 1951, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, forwarding for consideration and orders revised detailed note on Wage Earning Scheme in jails furnished by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore.

ORDER No. H. B. 7795-800—PRIS. 51-51-4, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH DECEMBER 1951.

The question of employment of prisoners in Jail Industries and paying them some remuneration for the extra work done by them, and to distribute the earnings in an equitable manner so that prisoners may start their life after their release, with some capital kept in deposit in their account out of their earnings, was under the consideration of Government some time past. It was also considered that such a course would not only be good to the health of the prisoners but also go a long way in reforming and educating the prisoners by keeping them busy and would ultimately train them for a profession or trade after release from jails.

2. This question had also been considered by the Prison Reforms Committee. They had recommended that it would be desirable to create some incentive among prisoners to work diligently and to find a small defined percentage of labour charges earned by each prisoner assessed on the calculation of manufacturing cost. No definite action could be taken in this direction as it was considered that a successful working of the scheme was beset with large financial implications besides involving administrative difficulties.

3. With a view to giving a fair trial to the subject, the Inspector-General of Prisons was requested to forward a scheme on "wage earning" in jails by prisoners with specific proposals indicating the financial implications involved therein. The Inspector-General of Prisons forwarded for consideration of Government a scheme furnished by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, embodying detailed proposals indicating the financial commitments also. According to the scheme the several industries and tasks in the Jail have been grouped into three categories, *viz.*—

(1) GROUP 'A'—Comprising of those industries and tasks which purely serve the needs of the jails;

(2) GROUP 'B'—Comprising those which are profit-earning and which do not serve the needs of jails; and

(3) GROUP 'C'—Which serve the needs of both public and jails alike.

The Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, has also furnished the names of several industries and tasks under each category. The Superintendent has stated that taking the wages of a prisoner employed in 'A' category at eight annas per day and at Rupee one per day to a prisoner employed in 'B' and 'C' categories and taking that 150, 170, and 130 prisoners are required for the three categories respectively, the total amount of expenditure by way of wages would be Rs. 1,03,125 a year, total number of working days being at 275. He has also stated that against this annual expenditure, a total of Rs. 1,09,125 could be expected to be recouped to Government as per details given and that there would be a savings of about Rs. 1,500 after deducting Rs. 3,400 towards additional staff required for the working of the scheme. The Superintendent has also sought sanction to the delegation of certain powers to him to effectively administer the scheme.

4. The above proposals were considered at a meeting held in the chambers of the Hon'ble Minister for Law and Labour at which the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Law Secretary, the Under Secretary to Government, Home Department, and the Superintendent, Central Jail, were present. The scheme was generally approved and the wages were fixed at annas four per head per day for prisoners employed in 'A' group of industries and tasks and at annas six per head per day to those engaged in 'B' and 'C' groups of industries. The Inspector-General of Prisons was again requested to send up revised proposals in the light of the decisions taken at the meeting and taking other aspects if any into consideration.

5. The Inspector-General of Prisons forwarded revised proposals prepared by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, based on the decisions taken at the meeting.

The ways and means of implementing the scheme have been worked out on the following basis :—

(i) Payment of wages at annas four per head per day to those prisoners employed in 'A' group of industries and at annas six per head to those prisoners engaged in 'B' and 'C' group of industries ;

(ii) Recovery of 40 per cent of the earnings of the prisoners employed in the three groups towards their maintenance charges ;

(iii) Recovery of wages in full for 'B' group employment of prisoners and 50 per cent wages for 'C' group employment of prisoners, through the sale of articles manufactured by the said groups ;

(iv) Savings to be effected to Government by non-payment of beedi, tobacco and pan charges which is now being paid to the extent of Rs. 3,500 per annum by payment of wages to the groups as proposed.

Wage Earning Scheme" calculated on the above which is shown to be profitable to Government to the extent of Rs. 2,984 per annum is worked out as follows :—

Division of jail industries into groups	Incidence of wages. No. of prisoners employed and the daily rates of wages	Total amount of wages payable per annum	Forty per cent to be recovered towards maintenance charges	Recovery of the wages by the sale of articles manufactured	
GROUP 'A'		Rs.	Rs.		*Saving Rs.
1 Jute mat and cumbly manufacturing.	150 at 4 annas for 275 days.	10,312	4,125	...	
2 Sanitation ...					
3 Wood cutting ...					
4 Grams cleaning, Hospital work ; cooking and serving of food, etc.					
GROUP 'B'					
1 Printing press including binding and ruling.	170 at 6 annas for 275 days.	17,530	7,012	17,530	
2 Carpet making ...					
3 Rattan ...					
4 Coir and rope making					
5 Paper making ...					
6 Mat weaving and					
7 Carpentry ...					
GROUP 'C'					
1 Sanitary ..	130 at 6 annas for 275 days.	13,406	5,362	6,703	
2 Textile ...		41,248	16,499	24,233	
3 Dhoby ...					
4 Tailoring and gardening.					

*Rs. 3,500 for all the 3 Groups.

		Rs.
Expenditure towards wages payable per annum.		41,248
Recoveries	...	44,232
Savings	...	2,984

The Superintendent has also stated that the scheme could be made self-supporting provided the manufactured goods of the industries are made and sold at competitive rates. To achieve this he has suggested—

(1) the purchase of raw materials on a large scale at favourable rates ;

(2) to place at his disposal a sum of Rs. 1,12,500 as an 'Operational Advance' for making purchases; and

(3) to introduce improved tools and plant, the cost being met out of the amount of Rupees One lakh provided under 'Capital Equipment' of the budget of the Prisons Department.

While the details of the main scheme are as noted above, the Inspector-General of Prisons has expressed the view that the Scheme may be tried in one section of the industries as an experimental measure and if it succeeds, to introduce it to the other sections of the industries. He has accordingly solicited orders—

(1) to introduce the scheme during the current year in one section in the first instance, *viz.*, the press including the Binding Section which is only a portion of Group 'B' employment ;

(2) to employ about 30 persons on the work rate of six annas per head per day ;

(3) to the appointment of one Accounts Clerk in Rs. 40–2–50–3–80 involving an annual expendit Rs. 680 excluding Dearness Allowance ;

(4) to make bulk purchases of raw material large scale ;

(5) to introduce improved tools and plants.

6. In order to judge whether the scheme would supporting as stated by the Superintendent, Centr details regarding—

1. Raw Materials ;
2. Wages ; and
3. Other expenses have not been furnished.

Besides, it is also not clear how far these are cover sale proceeds. Further the rising cost of materia uncertainty about the quality and turnover mak scheme unremunerative. Government accordingly co it advisable to try the scheme gradually and to ext after they are convinced that a particular scheme supporting. With a view to giving a fair trial t scheme which is anticipated to give a start and a liv the prisoners after their release from jails, it is directe the above scheme may be introduced only in the *Pr and Binding Section* as recommended by the Insp General of Prisons and tried for one year and the r watched. It is further directed that maintenance ch at 40 per cent may be deducted and only net wages p the prisoners employed in the work. Sanction is accorded to the appointment of an Accounts Clerk grade Rs. 40–2–50–3–80 for a period of one year.

It is not considered necessary to place any opera advance at the disposal of the Superintendent, Centra Bangalore, as it has been decided that the working adv should be dispensed with. The materials have theref be purchased by the Prisons Department according programme and after due provision is made unde service head itself.

Regarding tools and plant required for the indu it is directed that only essential articles not exce Rs. 25,000 may be purchased for the current year and de proposals my be forwarded by the Inspector-Gene Prisons in this behalf. The necessary expenditur implementing the scheme may be met out of the prov of Rs. 1,00,000 provided in the current year's budget " Capital Equipment 29 Jails and Lock-ups ".

The Inspector-General of Prisons is requested to for details of the results of the working of the scheme a end of the period indicated above.

By Order of His Highness the Mahara-

N. R. JAYA RAO,

Secretary to Government,
Law Departme-

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Report on the working of Department of Land Records, Survey and Settlem for the year 1950-51.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Department of Land Rec Survey and Settlement, for the year 1950-51, received with l No. CBHCR 104–51-52, dated the 14th July 1951, from the Com sioner for Settlement and Land Records in Mysore.

ORDER No. R. 10247-59—L.S. 109-51-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST DECEMBER 1951.

Recorded.

2. *Administration.—Rajakaryaprasakta* Sri V. Ve vyasacharya, B.A., continued as *Ex-officio* Commissio for Settlement and Land Records during the year. Jar Syed Abdul Khader, B.A., was the Superintendent of La Records, Survey and Settlement, till the 25th June 19